AN UPRISING IN SPAIN.

RAND OF REPUBLICANS ATTEMPT TO SUR-PRISE THE GARRISON OF BARCELONA.

SHARP FIGHTING FOR AWHILE, BUT THE AT-TACKING PARTY FINALLY CAPTURED-A RUMOR THAT THE MOVEMENT WAS PLANNED BY BOURSE SPECULA-

TORS-ZORILLA'S DENIAL

Barcelona, Aug. 3 .- Great excitement was caused in this city last night by what was for believed to be a revolutionary movement on the part of the Republican party, but which subsequently was said to be a desperate attempt the part of certain speculators on the arse to bring about a decline in the prices of the securities dealt in upon the exchange.

The troops who garrison this city were in their barracks, and the usual guards were patrolling their posts, when a band of fifteen men, some o whom were armed with rifles, while others carried revolvers in their hands, cautiously approached the buildings and attempted to effect a surprise of the guards, it being apparently their intention to force their way into the barracks. The guards ordered the band to halt and give the countersign. To de the latter was, of course, an impossibility, and the men made a rush upon the sentries, trusting that in the confusion they would be able to force their way into the barracks. As they advanced they delivered a volley from their weapons, wounding some of the guards. The other sentries. however, stood their ground and answered the alley with a fusillade from their rifles. For a short time a regular battle was fought, and a number on both sides were wounded. In the meantime the officers at the barracks summoned the troops to arms and the attacking party soon found themselves surrounded. Resistance was useless, and the whole purty were placed under arrest. They will be tried by court-martial, and the chances are that they will all be shot.

It has been found that the persons arrested are

chances are that they will all be shot.

It has been found that the persons arrested are Federal Republicans. There is little doubt that the Republicans expected the garrison to join in the revoit. The loyalty of the troops frustrated the Republican designs, which included a plan for a general rising at Carthagens, Bilbao and other towns.

Paris, Aug. 3.—Senor Zorilla, the Spanish Republican, in an interview to-day denied that he was in any way implicated in the Barcelona affair. He said that he would do nothing without the certainty of success.

The latest report from Barcelona justifies the being that the affair was a genuine revolutionary attempt on the part of Republicans.

The report that a bloody outbreak could have been started by embarrassed stockbrokers is too farcical to be credited, even when coming from Spain, the country of castles in the air and of delusions. Moreover, the Barcelona dispatch says that only "a band of fifteen attempted the revolutionary movement. It adds, nevertheless, that "a regular battle was fought and a number on both sides were wounded." These two state ments are conflicting and practically contradictory, and the truth is evidently to be found in the last paragraph of the Barcelona dispatch and in the Paris dispate They say that the persons arrested are not the hireling of "short" Bourse speculators, but "Federal Republi cans," and that the affair was a genuing revolutionary attempt on the part of the Republicans. This latter version will appear to be the only correct one to those who know that Barcelona is the hotbed of republicanism in Spain, especially since the and compelled to take refuge with their leader, General

The attempted revolution has been promptly sup-pressed by the soldiers of Alfonso XIII, the baby king, and it has been disapproved, besides, by the best-known leader of the Spanish Radicals, Senor Zorilla. Of course, Castelar, the chief of the moderate Republicans, will be still more applicate to be emphatic in his disapproval, though he was recently ignored by the Queen Regent at a reception in a friend's house, and though he declared: "This lady and myself will never meet again." Neither Zorilla nor Castelar could sympathize with a movement which was evidently rather Socialistic than purely political. socialism in Spain has its headquarters at Barcelona, a great manufacturing city, and Salmeron and Py y Margal are more popular there than the two other doctrinaire leaders of the Republican party. Finally, Zorilla, though he has refused to avail himself of the amuesty recently granted to political refuses, is not yet ready to take up arms against the Government which has recalled to Spain the Republicans who were in the exile in which he himself prefers to remain for the prepent.

WHERE WILL THE NEXT CONCLAVE MEET! INTEREST OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IN

HAVING IT HELD IN ROME. Rome, Ang. 3 .- "Where shall the next conclave be in Government circles. The church dignitaries are in terested observers. This question, it is believed, will be the pivot of the policy both of the Italian Government and of the Vatican. There is good authority for the statement that the Italian Government has sent explicit instructions to its representatives abroad to provent the conclave from being held anywhere else than in Rome. The following account of the situation reflects the opinions entertained in ecclesiastical circles All the Italian Government's confidential negotia-

tions with the great Powers are believed to be hispired with this dominating idea; That Italy will respect and protect the liberty of the conclave, and therefore no nation should offer its hospitality to the Sacred College should the cardinals decide to hold the conclave else where than at Rome. Italy hopes that her attitude will cause the Sacred College to abandon all idea of leaving Rome, or, if the idea is still cherished privately, that the design will not receive outside support. The Government would thus, in the first place, appear to the world that the Papacy is free in Rome, since Italy respects the liberty of the conclave, and the Sacred College can sit openly in the Italian capital. and in the second place, would thereby maintain the In the diplomatic documents exchanged before and

after the conclave of 1878 the Italian Government declared that this conclave gave conclusive evidence of the liberty of the Holy See under the new regime. In following the evolutions of Italian policy since 1870 one sees everywhere the firm resolution to prevent any modification or displacement of the factors which compose the politico-ecclesiastical and pontifical situation in Italy and at Rome. The reason is manifest. Should any change take place the Government would find itself confronted with an entirely new situation. This would be the unknown, and the Italian Government fears the unknown, because it believes that the existing conditions are the safeguards of its regime, which, in the minds of strict Catholics, bears the stigma of the occupation of Rome and of the law of guarantees.

In 1878 it was still thought that by pursuing a line of policy less strictly identified with the old traditions of Antonelli it would be possible for the church to find a modus vivendi with the Government and the monarchy; but all efforts made in that direction have only demonstrated that the State, as it is now constitated, will not make peace with the Pope on the basis of the status quo. but it is impossible for the Church to accept this arrangement, which would be a capitulation, since the Vatican would be the subject of the Italian Government, contrary to the Catholic law. Since 1878 the state of the Catholic mind has been conliderably modified. The conviction has become deeply footed that, in order to liberate the Papacy from the status quo and to provoke a final solution, a comp Cetat is necessary; and the action must favored is the

holding of the next conclave away from Rome. In 1878, and before, when Signor Depretis made his first advances to the various European Cabinets, no Sovernment had any interest in combating the attitude of the Italian Council of State on the question of conclave and the Holy See. Austria, France and Spain all accepted the assurances of Signor Depretie, and engaged not to offer, of their own initiative, lios pitality to the Cardinals, in the case of a conclave being summoned to elect a successor to the Pope. The international situation now is far different. Today all Powers outside the Triple Alliance have rather an in-terest in thwarting the projects of the Italian Govern-ment.

MR. ATKINSON AGGRIEVED AT HIS SUSPENSION. London, Aug. 3 .- The sentence of suspension im-Posed upon Henry J. Atkinson, member of the Hous of Commons for Boston, for charging the Speaker with abuse of power in placing on the records of the House the statement that Mr. Atkinson had frivolously chalenged the accuracy of divisions, expired to-day. Mr. on was present at to-day's session, and asked

of the House the resolution ordering his expulsion. He spoke earnestly in support of his request, and de clared that he would rather die than suffer the dis grace that attached to his name by reason of the resolution being spread upon the pages of the journal. Mr. Goselien, Chancellor of the Exchequer, advised Mr. Atkinson to let the matter pass. Mr. Atkinson said that he could not let it pass. He had been drummed out of the House, and if he was not considered sufficiently respectable to remain within the precincts of Farliament he must have the question of dulum debated. If the House continued the disgrace that had been put upon him he would resign his scat.

MISLED BY A FALSE STORY.

COMMENTS OF A LONDON NEWSPAPER ON AL-LEGED LAWLESSNESS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

London, Aug. 3 .- "The Globe" this afternoon pub lishes dispatches detailing the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Brumfield and their five children in Wayne County, W. Va., on Friday last, by a crowd of drunken Italian laborers employed on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, and, in an editorial commenting on the crim-SBYS:

This horrible outrage will assuredly have its full effects upon the future relations between the Amer icans and undesirable immigrants. The swarms of Italians who cross the Atlantic are by far the most objectionable of all the immigrants who go to Amer-They appear to have lost their only visible merit -that of sobriety. Self-defence in some States, where the State protection is exceedingly elementary, becomes not only a right but a duty. The murderers in this case will undoubtedly receive their deserts from the people of West Virginia, and it will then be seen if people of West Virginia, and it will then be seen it tally will demand a Federal inquiry with a view of procuring compensation. If Italy should do so, the answer that will be made to her demand will perhaps answer that will be made to her demand will perhaps be shorter and sharper than the one previously made by the United States Government in reply to Italy's lemand for compensation for the families of the Italians lynched at New-Orleans. That country which cannot deal efficiently with its own murderers must not object to any sort of law that does the work

Charleston, W. Va., Aug. 3 .- The sensational dispatches sent out from Catlettsburg about the murder of the Brumfield family in Wayne County, W. Va., by of the Brumfield family in Wayne County, W. Va., by drunken Italians are without foundation, the facts existing only in the imagnative brain of the correspondent. A dispatch to "The Gazette" from a man in Humington, whose veracity is beyond question, says that the mail-carrier from Wayne Courthouse to Humington, who passed Bramfield's house this morning, says the entire story is a fabrication. Other persons from the same locality also say that there is no truth in it. The people of this end of the State are indignant that such absolute falsehoods have been given so much publicity.

CODFISH PLENTIFUL IN THE NORTH. THE NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT TO IN-VESTIGATE THE LOSSES SUSTAINED BY

THE PEOPLE OF ST. GEORGE'S BAY. St. John's, N. F., Aug. 3 (Special).-The cod fishery this summer is the best since 1874. Accounts from Labrador represent the catch as excellent. The ice held on long. On its departure the cod rushed shore-ward in shoals, extremely hungry. Prices are good and the year is likely to be prosperous. The lobster fishery is a fallure, owing chiefly to bad weather.

The Government has decided to investigate the losses ustained by the people of St. George's Bay in the last three years by the interference of French warships They will claim compensation from the British Govern ment. Sir Robert Pinsent, a Justice of the Su Court, has been appointed a commissioner to investigate the claims at St. George's Bay. Sir William way, the Premier, is still in London, trying to obtain a loan for the colony.

FOR AIDING THE HEBREWS TO LEAVE RUSSIA. Paris, Aug. 3 .- A conference of the French Hebrew associations was held here to-day, at which the plans of Baron Hirsch for the amelioration of the condition of destifute Hebrews were discussed. The conference approved of the plan of the Baron aiming at the cooperation of the Hebrews in Europe and America in the work of organizing the emigration of Hebrews from Russia. It was decided to send delegates again to Russia for the purpose of constituting a central com-mittee in St. Petersburg and of establishing provincial committees to be charg. I with regulating the exedus. Emigrants leaving the country without the sanction of the central committee will have no share in the benefit of Baron Hirsch's arrangement. It will of course be ary to obtain the consent of the Russian Gov ernment before these committees can act in Russia, but this consent is confidently hoped for. Baron Hirsch is making arrangements to secure the co-operation of the German Central Committee in his plan.

WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS IN BERLIN. Berlin, Aug. 3.-The Foreign Committee of the Chicago World's Fair, Moses P. Handy, A. F. Bullock, ex-Congressman Butterworth, Judge W. Lindsay and F. W. Peck, arrived in this city to-day from Paris. They will promptly lay before the proper authorities and the manufacturers the benefits to be derived from held !" is a question which is now being much discussed exhibiting at the Chicago Fair, and will explain all the details necessary for a proper understanding of the

Mr. Phelps, the Unted States Minister, called at the Kaiserhof to-day and introduced to the Pair Commissioners Herr Wermuth, the Geman Commissioner. Herr Wermuth promised to gve the Chicago Com-missioners every assistance.

EXPLOSION OF AN AUROLITE.

Panama, July 26.-A startling pienomenon occurred itely in the Department of Cuzco. At about noon on July 16 an aerolite almost came h contact with the earth. It moved in a southerly direction all along the eastern region of the Cuzco, and at ength changed its course and rose thirty feet higher than when it was first seen, when a terrific explosion was heard. mediately a light slower of pebbles fel throughout the neighborhood. Thirty years ago a slidlar occurrence took place in the Department.

MR. MORLEY ON HOME RILE.

London, Aug. 3 .- Mr. Morley, speaking at Learnington to-day, said that if the Liberals fropped Home Rule as their foremost plank it would lead to the greatest split the party had ever known. He predicted that Mr. Balfour's Local Government bill would be an irretrievable step toward Home Rue, and would mean the suicide of Unionism.

THE BOWDOIN COLLEGE EXPLORING PARTY. St. John's, N. F., Aug. 3 (Special).—A leter received from Mr. Bryant says he has arrived at ligolet, on nis way to Grand Falls, Labrador, on the steamer Curlew. He passed the American schooner with the Bowdoin College party on board, which had seen detained by the ice in starting for the month of Grand River, at the head of Hamilton Inlet. The college party were all well and confident of success.

TURKISH PUNISHMENT FOR CHRISTIANS. London, Aug. 3 .- A dispatch from Crete says that the house of a Turkish family in the village of Ceramos was recently attacked and two men, a woman and child were murdered. Eighicen Christian subjects were arrested for the crime and were imprisoned with Turkish convicts. While in prison they were stabled with unives and so seriously injured that they lay for eight days in a dangerous condition.

HAYTIAN REFUGEES AT COLON.

Colon, July 24.-Another party of Haytians arrived here yesterday on the German steamer Flandrin from Port-au-Prince, where they had taken refuge in the various consulates. They "ported everything quiet at the capital. The party, which consisted of forty-one persons, proceeded to Janaica on the steamer Don-

SERIOUS RIOTING AT ANITALIAN ELECTION. Rome, Aug. 3.-Serious riding occurred to-day at Carife, where a municipal eletion was being held. A mob looted and set fire to he Town Hall, a portion of which was destroyed, toether with the archives. one person was killed, and many others were seriously

A ERITISH STEAMER WRECKED. London, Aug. 3.—The Britisl steamer Wallarah, from London for Table Eay and Sydey, N. S. W., has been wrecked on Dassan Island, norh of Cape Town. The steamer is a total loss.

GLADSTONE ON HIS POLITICAL OPPONENTS. London, Aug. 3.-Mr. Gladstop, in a letter congrutulating Mr. Brand upon his victey at Wisbeeh, writes: Even the Conservatives and he Unionists, judging om recent utterances, now recenize that their game

A URUGUAYAN FINANCAL DECREE.

Montevideo, Aug. 3 .- The Urguayan Government has issued a decree extanding to one month the payment of all claims against the National Bank. During this period the Bourse will be closed.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN COURTESIES.

PRENCH NAVAL OFFICERS ATTEND THE CZAR-INA'S " NAMEDAY" CEREMONIES-RUSSIANS

ENTERTAINED AT CHERBOURG. St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.-To-day was appropriately observed as the "nameday" of the Czarina. The Czar and Czarina both invited the officers of the French squadron to attend the ceremonies incident to the occasion, and the visitors were treated with the most marked couriesy. The French fleet will sail in the morning. Admiral Gervais, the commander of the will go to Moscow and will subsequently rejoin the fleet at Biorke.

Cherbourg, Aug. 3.—The festivities in this city yes terday, in honor of the officers and crew of the Russlan cruiser Korniloff, were continued to a late hour.

After the reception at the Town Hall, and the subsequent banquet, a grand ball was given in honor of the Russian visitors. The officers of the American and Greek warships now in the harbor were invited to attend the ball and were present in large numbers. A pretty effect, which received much praise, had been arranged in the ball-room. Besides the usual decora tions of flags, bunting and flowers, an immense num-ber of colored fairy lamps had been so arranged that they represented the national colors of Russin, the United States and Greece.

Paris, Aug. 3.-M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs delivered an address at St. Omer to-day. In the course of his remarks he dwelt upon the warmth of the hos pitality accorded the officers of the French squadron

THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS ILL.

SEIZED WITH A NERVOUS FIT, AND HER CON-DITION SAID TO BE CRITICAL.

Brussels, Aug. S .- The Queen of the Belgians wa edzed with a sudden illness to-day, and for a while it was believed that she was dying. It was afterward announced that she was recovering. The Queen at midnight is in a troubled sleep. Her condition is said to be critical. King Leopold was hastily summoned from Ostend.

Queen returned here from Ostend last night To-day she visited Princess Charlotte, the ex-Empress of Mexico, at the Chateau of Bouchoute. She found the ex-Empress in an excited state, and was so much affected that she was seized with a nervous fit, and in the afternoon fainted. She afterward regained con sciousness slowly. The Denn of Luchen, who was summoned when she fainted, administered extreme

KING ALEXANDER AT ST. PETERSBURG. St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—King Alexander, the youthful ruler of Servia, arrived at St. Petersburg to-day, on a visit to the Imperial family. He was met at the railway station by the Czar and several of the Russian Grand Dukes, and received all the honors paid to a ruling sovereign.

HENRY IRVING'S THROAT OPERATED ON. suffering from an affection of the throat, impairing his voice, has been operated upon by Sir Morell Mackenzie, and is now rapidly recovering.

SUICIDE OF A WEALTHY MAN.

ANDREW L. WESTBROOK, OF BROOKLYN, DROWNS HIMSELF.

Andrew L. Westbrook, slaty-nine years old, who lived at No. 81 Wilson-st., Brooklyn, committed suicide vesterday by drowning bimself in Dundee Lake, near Passaic, N. J. Mr. Westbrook had a summer residence at Clifton, and was living there for the summer with his wife and married children. He was stricken with paralysis about two gears ago, and had a second stroke recently. This caused him to, become despondent.

Yesterday morning, as was his usual enstom, he went out for a walk. He did not return and his family, making investigations, learned that he had farown himself into the lake. The body was re-Recently Mr. Westbrook showed signs of mental weakness and imagined that he was a burden to

He leaves an estate valued at \$250,000. He rettred are married. Mr. Westbrook was a prominent mem-ber of St. John's Episcopal Church, in Bedford ave., Brooklyn. He was fond of horses and up to wlithin a year ago kept a valuable stable. His physician ad-vised him to give up driving, which he did.

SEEKING FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE TRUST LAW.

Lockport, N. Y., Aug. 3 (Special).—Hardly had United States Commissioner Pound ended his investigation of the Lockport Coal Exchange and decided that I did not violate the law against trusts, when a mys terious stranger appeared on the scene and began in terviewing and pumping the coal merchants. What was in the wind no one knew until it lenked out that the man was an emissary from the United States District-Attorney's office at Buffalo, who was looking for evidence to bring against the Buffalo coal syndicate to ascertain if they too were violators of the United States law against trusts. The agent imparted to a member of the Exchange that he got very little evi dence here that could be used. What he desired to sell coal to the local dealers unless they belonged to the Exchange. This is not so, as individual firms and manufacturers here buy their coal in quantities from Buffalo wholesale dealers.

THE COMPANY DOESN'T WANT TO PAY THE TAX. Troy, Aug. 3 .- At Justice Fursman's Special Term to-day F. H. Van Vechten, of New-York, representing the New-York and Brooklyn Suburban Investment Company, made a motion for a peremptory mandamus to compel the Secretary of State to file a certificate of incorporation of the company, under Section 5 of the corporation law of 1890. The State Department deed to file the certificate on the ground that the company had not paid the tax imposed by statute The company refused to pay the tax on the ground that it is not a new corporation. Deputy Attorney-General Maynard appeared for the Secretary of State. The court reserved its decision.

BITTEN BY TWO BULLDOGS.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J., Aug. 3.-William Fave. nam, of the Lyccum Theatre, New-York, has a kennel n his premises in Washington-ave. This morning two children and the other at a colored woman. A young nan named William Truss went to their rescue, when the doys turned on him and bit and tore his fiesh on both the right and left arm, on the back and in the legs. Mr. Faversham came to his rescue and called the dogs off. The young man was picked up insensible and attended by Dr. Van Mater.

HE WAS SHOT FOR PLAYING "CHAPS."

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 3.-Two detectives named Witsil and McVey discovered a crowd of negroes play-ing "craps" this morning on one of the Christiania marshes. As the officers approached the negroes ran They were called upon to halt, and when they did not McVey fired, wounding a negro named Henry Pryor. Pryor's wound is thought to be fatal.

A BOSTON MERCHANT'S SUICIDE IN PORTLAND. Boston, Aug. 3 .- W. E. Cassells, age forty, of Wilson Cassells & Co., safe dealers, of this city, was found dead in a room in the Preble House in Portland, Me., this morning, baying shot binself through th He had only three cents in his possession and three empty whiskey bottles. His partner, Mr. Wilson,

A NOTABLE MANSION BOUGHT BY CAPUCHINS. Boston, Aug. 3 (Special).-The announcement was made this morning that the order of St. Francis, a con pany of Capuchin friers, had purchased "Porphyry Hall," the beautiful estate of J. E. Spring, at Beaker Brook, near Oak Hill, the home of the poet Whittier. The property consists of a stone mansion of striking appearance, standing upon a high knoll, overlooking the surrounding country for miles. The house, which is peculiar in its architecture as well as in the material of which it is constructed-largely the mative porphyry

from the ledges in the hillside on which it stands-is admirably adapted for the rumored purpose of the friars, the establishment of a Catholic college. The mansion has invariably struck the stranger passing its gates as a public edifice rather than a private dwelling.

All the labels of the wives, mothers, daughters and sisters of the veterans. Among the officers and and sisters of the veterans. Among the officers and and sisters of the veterans. Among the officers and sisters of the veterans.

VETERANS AT DETROIT.

THE ADVANCE GUARD OF A GREAT HOST REACH THE CITY.

THE MOST NOTABLE ENCAMPMENT EVER HELD EXPECTED-STIRRING SCENES AND INCI-DENTS IN THE STREETS AS THE

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE. Detroit, Aug. 3.-The twenty-fifth annual encamp ment of the Grand Army of the Republic will formally open in this city at 10 .30 to-morrow forenoon. At that hour Commander-in-Chief Venzey will head the line of march and after an hour's passde will review the 40,000 or 50,000 veterans as they pass before the magnificent reviewing stand on Woodward-ave. Today has been the reception day of the Encampment. It has been the initial day, devoted by the people of Detroit to the pleasant duty of waiting upon the various bodies of the defenders of the Union, as they rapidly arrive from all parts of a united country. There is a committee of representative citizens, whose duty it is to meet the old soldiers and the women of the Woman's Relief Corps and give them all a cordial welcome to the city and escort them to their chosen headquarters. It is estimated that there are 80,000 visitors in the city to-night, but the great crowd is not expected until to-morrow. To-morrow is the day of the grand parade and review, the day on which the grizzled veteran is a soldier once more, and it is

believed the multitude of strangers will then aggregat

200,000 or more. If so, it will make the twenty-fifth

encampment the most successful in the history of the

There is a strong rivalry in the race for the place of National Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., but thus far it has been in the nature of friendly competition and is unmarked by strife or acrimony There are numerous candidates in the field for this great honor-an honor which it is now the lot of a man to hold only once.' The most prominent can idates are Colonel William R. Smedburg, of san Fran cisco: A. G. Weissirt, of Milwankee; Erevet Brigadier General Samuel H. Hurst, of Chillicothe, Ohio, and Colonel C. P. Lincoln, of Washington. Besides these, New-York has three candidates for Commander in-Chief-General H. A. Barunm, of New-York City; General John Palmer, of Albany, and General Ira H. Hedges, of Haverstraw. It is thought that the vote of the Empire State will be ultimately cast for Hedges, but there is a strong bellef that next Commander-in-Chief will be a Western man. The leading candidate of all those in the field is knowledged to be Colonel Webserl, of Milwaukee. He was a formidable candidate two years ago, but withdrew to favor of General Venzey. Venzey's Eastern friends are now for Weissers, and this fact, coupled with his great strength in the West, seems to insure his election. A combination of the other candidates in favor of one of their number will possibly effect his defeat, but such a combination is

not probable. The light for the location of the next encampment is sharp between Washington and Lincoln, Neb. Capital of the Nation has many influential friends on he ground, but the energetic little city of Nebraska has entered the fight with a Western vim and hilarity which are winning many friends. Still, from present ndications, Washington is in the lead. It will gab the honor unless the delegations to arrive to-morrow Southwestern States cast their influence for the capital of Nebraska. The advantage of Washington is principally due to the efforts which Secretary Proctor, ex-Commissioner of Pensions Tanner and many Federal office-holders are exerting in behalf of the Nation's capital. Nebraska points to this influence as im-

proper, and maintains that if the encampment goes to Washington next year-the Presidential election year-It will be charged by many that it is to be manipulated for political purposes. This statement the Washington delegation deride. Dr. Seymour Bullock, of Mobile, Department Commander of Alabama, comes at the head of a small but energetic delegation of veterans from the Iron State, prepared to make a fight to have the next National Encampment at Mobile. Ala. No arrivals at the Central depot created more ex-

itement to-day than the Georgia and Florida depart-There were 150 to the latter delegation, and nearly all were bedeck d in hats, not only of curious opstraction, but made of natural seawerd. They were in charge of Department Commander Welch, of Welchtown Fig. They left Tampa Thursday ever last in special trains filled up by A. H. Terry Post and the people of Tampa, and one car was filled with the products of Florida, from a live crocodile, ten feet n length, to a banch of scawced. They had watercloss in great profusion, banana trees in blossom, olive and orange trees, sea onts and any quantity of Florida's new product, phosphate, which promises to eclipse the orange as a fortune-maker for the people f Florida. The Young Men's Hall, where the session of the National Encampment will be held, is to be

Four hundred Minnesota veterans arrieved here at 11 o'clock to-day via the Delaware, Lackawanna and

Western, having come by the "Soo" route. Governor Carroll H. Page, of Vermont, and his staff arrived to day. The Governor's staff is composed of General Theodore S. Peck, adjutant general; General William H. Gilmore, quartermaster-general; Colonel W. H. Slack, adjutant; Captain Emerson H. H. Lisum, 19th United States Infantry, and Captain Herbert S. Poster, 20th United States Infanfry, aldes-de-camp. Among the posis that arrived this morning the m

Mich., lifty-two strong, and it was conspicuous because it was headed by the Hadley women's band. A large growd gathered about the band as it halted out on Jef-

Colorado and Wyoming are here in force, and while they lack in numbers, they make up in noise and show having two boy zonave drum corps with them. Their side is a parti-colored affair, yellow at the top, with red bottom, and bears an inscription in silver. two drum corps are the George W. Cook Zonave Corps of Denver, and the Leadville Zonave Corps, of Leadville, and are good organizations. The former gave a oncert this evening that drew a large crowd. War pieces were played and created much enthusiasm.

A yellow badge, with a few black letters, fiapped from the breast of a robust-looking man, whose slight gray goatee and side-whiskers of the same color lent istinction to a kindly oval face, as he stood in the door of the Cadillac this morning. He was alone for a few minutes, but was soon surrounded by a group all anxious to grasp his hand and express pleasure at secing him. This man was General Fairchild, ex-Gov-ernor of Wisconsin, a former Commander in Chief of the a National reputation four years ago, when he de-nounced in sensational language Cleveland's famous

order for restoration of the Confederate flags. Three special trains brought the Old Guard of Washington, the department commander and his staff. The old Guard is commanded by J. M. Edgar. It has a color guard of twelve men, six of whom lost their right

buttallon in the Grand Army, being uniformed as

Weishr, senior vice-president; Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross Association, and Mrs. Nancy

members of the well-known sloenin Post, of Providence, marched to the hotel escorting the twenty-five women of the party. The department commander is Adjutant General E. F. Prentiss. Sloedin Post proudly carries an old baitle flag which at Fort Pulsaki and other engagements was riddled by bullets. Benind the Rhode Island contingent marched 150 Iowans, with C. L. Davidson, of Hull, as commander. They have forty fair comrades. They are the advance guard only, and master confidently that their state will have 1,000 men in line. A small number of South Dahota veterans marched behind the Iowa men. Judge M. C. Pattner is department commander.

"The Ladies of the G. A. R." are arriving in the city. They comprise the wives, mothers, daughters. They comprise the wives, mothers, daughters was not committed until after the rain and sisters of the veterans. Among the officers and and sisters of the ve

and nearly all the State Department presidents and FAILED FOR FOUR MILLIONS. delegates, overnor Thayes, of Nebraska: Congressman Hen-on, of Iowa: ex-Congressman Smalls, of South lina, and A. P. Davis, of Pittsburg, founder of the r of Sons of Veterans, are among the arrivals. New-York delegation, 2,000 strong, arrived late evening.

order of Sons of Veterans, are among the arrivals. The New-York delegation, 2,000 strong, arrived late this evening.

A \$700 diamond badge was presented to General Alger to night by his admirers of the G. A. R.

The Department of Louisiana and Mississippi will revive the "color" fight in the Encampment. Charles F. Fink, Assistant Quartermaster-General of this Department, said to-day: "We have come up to this Encampment to make a fight on the color line. We object to colored members of the G. A. R., and want them formed into a separate colonization. It is all right here in the North, where you have only a few colored veterans, but do you know that in the South there is any quantity of colored members of the G. A. R., who are not thirty years old! They swarm in our posts, and a white man has no show. We will not associate with them, and if the present Encampment does not do something to relieve Southern posts of this growing trouble then white G. A. R. veterans will withdraw."

Commander-in-Chief Venzey to-night declined to discuss the "color" dispute, and was disposed to minimize the importance of the question in controversy.

Monticello, Ill., Aug. 3 (Special).—The National sides-de camp of General Vezzey. Commander-in-Chief

Monticello, Ill., Aug. 3 (Special).—The National aides-de-camp of General Veazey. Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., will present the Commander with a solid gold badge set with diamonds, as a token of respect for him and as a souvenir of the silver anniversary of the Grand Army of the Republic. The presentation will take place to-morrow morning at the headquarters, at the Hotel Cadillac, Detroit.

HER CORPSE IDENTIFIED.

THE GLENDALE MURDER WAS FOR MONEY

MATILDA HABER LEFT HER HOME WITH JOHN AABE, AND WAS CHOKED TO DEATH-THE BODY CLAIMED BY HER UNCLE.

The girl who was found choked to death in barn near Glendale, L. I., has been identified. Just as most people in Glendale had given up all idea of obtaining a clew to the identity of the young woman, a stranger arrived at Coroner Homeyer's hotel at Ridgewood a few minutes before 9 o'clock last night, who said he was searching for his missing niece. At once the neighborhood was all excitement, and the new arrival was soon the centre of an inquisitive crowd of officials and reporters. He gave his name as Charles R. Weber, of North Haven, Conn. He said that his step-niece, Mailda Haber, twenty years old, had left his home on Saturday morning in company with a man whom he only knew as John Aabe, who had been calling upon her at intervals during the last nine months. She took with her \$725 in cash, all her own money, and started for New-York the train which left Aabe on with North Haven, on the New-York and New-Haven road, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the same day He heard nothing of his niece afterward. day morning he read in the New-Haven papers about the finding of the body of a young woman at Glendale,, and as the description of her tallied with that of his absent niece, he hastened to New York and then to Glendale to see if he could recog

Coroner Hoymeyer was away at the time the stranger arrived at Glendale, but Detective-Sergeant Henry Muller, of the Fourteenth Sub-Pro einet, Brooklyn, took Mr. Weber in charge and led him to the morgue where the body lay. Weber, who appeared to be laboring under great excitement first saw the jewelry found on the body and im mediately identified the ring, having the initials M to H engraved inside, as one that his niece had As soon as the face of the corpse was uncovered

he grew more excited and said in a loud voice in German: "Oh, Matilda, Matilda, why did you go away? I told you something would happen if you did not take my advice." Then he said to Detective Muller: "Yes, that

is my niece, Matilda Haber." He then looked at the clothing of the murdered girl and said that it was such as she wore when she went away. Weber afterward told the detective and reporters the following story of his niece's life. She was the daughter of his brother's wife by her first husband, whose name was Haber. They lived in Coeslin, Pomerania where Matilda was born. When his brother died, five years ago, he bequeathed the girl to him, and she came to America immediately afterward. She prought considerable money with her, and there is now \$3,000 to her credit in the

First National Bank of New-Haven. She had been rather wild of late, and since she became acquainted with John Aabe, about nine months ago, she had been more independent than ever, and when he advised her to have nothing to do with Aabe, she would tell him to mine his own business. He thought she had been too intimate with Aabe, as she sometimes remained out until 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning with

Anhe is a stoutly built man, about thirty-five years old, with dark hair and mustache, and beetling eyebrows, his eyes being close together. When he went away with Matilda he wore a light-gray suit and carried a small valise, which he usually had with him when he came from New-York. thought Aabe was a drummer. When Matilda was preparing to start with Aabe on Saturday, her ancle saw her taking the \$725 from her bureau drawer, and said to her: "Matilda, what are you taking all that money with you for? Aabe is going to take you, he ought to pay your She answered: "Uncle, mind your own way."

Weber is a florist at North-Haven, and says that he stays with a shoemaker named Tush, in Sixtyfifth-st., between First and Second aves., New-York when he comes to this city. He is a German and served through the war, and belongs to the Grand Army.

By this identification, robbery would appear to ave been the motive for the crime. The girl carried her money in a pocket-book which she kept in a reticule fastened at her walst. Neither pocket-

in a reticule fastened at her waist. Neither pocketbook, reticule nor money was found upon or near
the murdered woman.

The description of the man Aabe answers
closely, except as to the color of the hair, that
of the man whom the flagman, W. H. Lake, saw
walking with a woman about the size of the one
who was murdered, on the Fresh Pond road near
the Manhattan Beach railroad crossing about
11:30 on Saturday night. The police have sent
out an alarm, with a full description of Aabe.
Weber returned to New-York, saying that he
would return in the morning and take the body
away to Connecticut for burial.
Lake, the flagman, says that he was on duty

arms in the war, and another six who lost their left arms. The Old Guard's membership is largely made up of past commanders and well-known need.

John A. Andrew Post, of Boston, is the only armed battailon in the Grand Army, being uniformed as light mustache and side whiskers, and wearing light mustache and side whiskers, and wearing

battallon in the Grand Army, being uniformed as envalrymen and equipped with sabres. It will be represented by 150 men.

Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, comfiander in the chief of the Milliary Order of the Loval Legion, arrived from Ohio to-day. He was met by a local delegation of the Loyal Legion and escorted to the home of Colonef F. J. Hecker. Commander Hayes was tenered a reception at Coloned Hecker's home this evening.

About seventy women belonging to the Potomac Relief Corps arrived on the train which brought the Washington party. Many of them are well known throughout the coentry. They include Mrs. Nellies Prentice, the president of the corps; Mrs. Marie H. Prentice, the president of the corps; Mrs. Marie H. Prentice, the president: Miss Clara Barton, ing.

E. Burdette, wife of Past Commander in Chief Burdette.

The Khode Island contingent of 200 men, mostly members of the well-known Slocum Post, of Providence, marched to the hotel escorting the twenty-five women of the party. The department commander is Allertan Backer, who was stationed at the Myrtle-ave, crossing of the Manhattan Beach Railroad, which is about a quarter of a mile trom the scene of the murder, says that he was on duty later than usual off Saturday night awaiting the passing of the special train from Manhattan Beach Railroad. Another flagman, Thomas Baker, who was sta

ABRAHAM BACKER MAKES AN ASSIGN-MENT.

A LARGE DEALER IN COMMERCIAL PAPER AND IN DRY GOODS PUSHED TO THE WALL

BY A TIGHT MONEY MARKET. Abranam Backer, dealer in commercial paper at No. 285 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday, without preference, to Benjamin F. Einstein, of Townsend, Dyett & Einstein, lawyers at No. 247 Broadway. Mr. Backer was a heavy dealer to commercial paper, and also the capitalist of the firm of A. Backer & Co., dry-goods commission merchants at No. 285 Broadway. He also manufactured goods at Glastonbury, Conn., where he has a fine mill. These goods were principally for the Southern trade, Mr. Backer being a merchant in the South for many years, coming to New-York about twenty-seven years ago. His original business in the South was principally in groceries and liquors. Then he got into the cotton business, next into cotton goods and then into com-

mercial paper. For some years Mr. Backer also manufactured cotton goods in Philadelphia, but sold out there about five years ago and went to Giastonbury, where he purchased a mill cheap and improved t, making it a large and excellent mill. He sold the goods which he manufactured there through his own firm of A. Backer & Co. His assignment, it is said, does not affect this firm, although he was the principal partner and capitalist, his son, N. C. Backer, being the "Co." Mr. Backer's principal business was dealing in commercial paper. His large connections in the South and Southwest enabled him to handle a great deal of it, either as a broker or purchaser. Some of this paper he indorsed and had discounted, and some of it the sold outright. He drifted, it is said, gradually into this branch of business by buying at first for personal investment, and then extended it by placing paper for merchants with whom he had dealings. He was said to obtain some of the best paper made, and he handled about \$15,000,000 annually.

Mr. Backer was popular in financial and mercantile circles, had the confidence of banks and bankers in this city and elsewhere, was a director in the City Bank, and in several Southern banks. He had a number of bank accounts, where he got his paper discounted.

Mr. Backer's assignment, it is said, is principally due to the condition of the money market, which made it difficult for him to float the quanity of commercial paper which he generally handled, and also to the decline in certain Southern railroad bonds of which he was a large holder. His trouble, it is said, in relation to Southern railroad bonds was the result of his onnection with the Macon Construction Company of Macon, Ga. This company was organized about four years ago, Mr. Backer and another New-York merchant being among the directors. The company had a claimed capital of \$500,000. It had the contract to build the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad.

The Macon Construction Company got into trouble last March, and W. B. Sparks, the president, was appointed temporary receiver, on the application of McTighe & Co., railroad contracers. Mr. Backer, it is said, lent the Macon Construction Company a large amount of money, which he has been unable to recover. His friends cannot understand how he got into it so heavily, as he was regarded as a shrewd and careful business man. A friend said yesterday that if he had not gone into that company he would have been all right, as his regular business was profitable

and he was supposed to be worth over \$500,000. Mr. Backer could not be found at his office vesterday. The clerks said he had not come down to business on account of the assignment, and that it was a complete surprise to them liabilities are said to be about \$4,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 are direct and \$1,500,000 contingent. The latter, it is said, are all right and he does not expect to lose anything thereby The contingent liabilities are mainly indorsements on commercial paper discounted by the banks. The liabilities are principally to banks in this city and elsewhere, and there is also some to

individuals. A friend of Mr. Backer said yesterday that he understood the liabilities were about \$4,000,000; but that Mr. Backer would not be called upon to pay the entire amount, as over one-third are notes of other people which Mr. Backer indorsed, but which will be taken care of by the makers. These are considered good, and Mr. Backer does not anticipate any loss on that account. His assets, if they are properly taken care of and turn out as expected, will more than cover his liabilities, and he is hopeful that all the creditors will eventually be paid in full. The books are being written up with a view of arriving at the actual condition of affairs. The assets include about \$1,500,000 of the bonds of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad, and the Macon and Birmingham Railroad; about \$750,000 Alabama State bonds, and a large amount of other securities; he also owns a valuable mill and plant at Glastonbury, Conn., and also real estate in New-York City worth from \$150,000 to

S200,000.

The trouble was entirely due to tight money, this triend said, and losses in connection with the Macon Construction Company and the decline in the securities of the Southern railroad which he invested in. He was confident that Mr. Backer would make every effort to pay up every dollar he owed and if the money market becomes a little easier there was no doubt, he said, that if Backer's securities realized anything near the amount they

would make every chort to pay the owed and if the money market becomes a little easier there was no doubt, he said, that if Backer's securities realized anything near the amount they ought to there would not be any loss to crediters. It was thought best to stop now while there was a chance to save the creditors, rather than go on and get involved deeper. He could not say how much money Mr. Backer had lent the Macon Construction Company, but he understood it was a very large amount.

Bradstreet's reports state that Mr. Backer came here from Savannah, Ga., in 1464 and was at first in the firm of Backer & Cohen, wholesale dealers in groceries and liquers at No. 39 Worth-st., and afterward in the ootton commission business. He was the assignce of E. Waitzfelder & Co., manufacturers of cotton goods in Philadelphia, who failed in 1875. Mr. Backer bought up the mill property and plant and operated it under the name of the Arkwright Mills by the firm of A Backer. A Co., the "Co." being Leopold Waitzfelder. That partnership was dissolved June 1, 1886; Mr. Waitzfelder purchasing the interest of Mr. Backer at that time took his son into partnership in the firm of A Backer & Co., commission drygoods business. About ten years ago Mr. Backer, sr., bought the mill at Glastonbury where he individually manufactured cotton goods. David Mayer was at one time a partner there, but withdrew in July, 1883. In November, 1889, Mr. Backer, sr., bought the mill at Glastonbury where he individually manufactured to No. 285 Broadway. The real estate records show that in January last he took title to property in One-hundred-and-twenty-dist-st. near Manhettan-ave., the consideration mentioned heing \$90,000, and two weeks afterward sold it to Abraham Schneider, the consideration being \$115,000.

OTHER BUSINESS FIRMS EMBARRASSED. New-Haven, Aug. 3 (Special).—Attachments amounting to \$164,250 were to-day levied upon the property of the Old Colony Distilleries Company of this city and it now looks as if the concern must go to the wall. Application has been filed with the United States in ternal revenue officials asking permission to suspend business. Some of the creditors allege sharp practice and threaten proceedings that will result in interesting revelations. The attachments now levied are United Growers' Association, New-York, \$150,000; Betts & Alling, New-Haven, \$7,000; A. Hendee, \$7,000, and John Brophy, \$250.

Boston, Aug. 3 .- Samuel Hano, real estate ope at Allston, Mass., has assigned to his father, Louis Hano. His liabilities are \$500,000 and grees assets \$1,000,000. Inability to Atain ready cash is the chief cause of the assignment.

The Samuel Hano Company, to which Mr. Hano sold out about a year ago, is in no way involved having no liabilities.